

MR. GLADSTONE'S EYESIGHT.

A POSSIBILITY THAT HE MAY BECOME BLIND.

CHANCES THAT HIS SIGHT MAY BE FULLY RESTORED BY AN OPERATION, WHICH WILL BE PERFORMED IN ABOUT THREE MONTHS.

London, March 21.—Mr. Gladstone arrived in London from Brighton this morning. He is much stronger than he was when he went to Brighton, but he is still troubled with hoarseness and catarrh. Mr. Gladstone is not at all well.

Mr. Gladstone has had a consultation with Dr. Nethercliffe, the celebrated ophthalmologist. It lasted forty-five minutes. The oculist informed Mr. Gladstone that the necessary operation may be performed without the slightest danger.

Doctor Nethercliffe's examination confirmed the reports which have been in circulation of late that Mr. Gladstone had a cataract on each eye. The oculist informed the ex-Premier that while the cataracts might have the effect to deprive him of his sight entirely, it would not in condition to be operated upon. It would not impair the chances of the full restoration of his sight. The operation will be performed in about three months.

GLADSTONE ON HIS LIFE.

AN INTERESTING LETTER TO A MIDDLE-CLASS LIBERAL.

IRELAND'S FIRST DEMANDS MUST BE MET BEFORE ANY OTHER LEGISLATIVE WANTS CAN BE MET—THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY—HIS SEAT IN PARLIAMENT.

London, March 21.—The following letter was written by Mr. Gladstone to John Cowan, chairman of the Middle-class Liberals, from Brighton last Saturday:

I beg to apologize for not replying earlier to the affectionate address of the Edinburgh Liberals, but the delay has been due to my troublesome cough. I thank you very much for the generous desire that I should not cease to represent Middle-class in the House of Commons, but I am unable to do so at the present time, owing to the condition of my sight and hearing which will disable me from performing the duties attaching to the seat.

I am careful to distinguish the warm and generous coloring you have given to my merits and demerits. My career has certainly been chargeable with many errors of judgment, but I hope it has been governed by uprightness of intention and a desire for strict justice.

But the public aspect of the period which closes for me with fourteen years' connection with Middle-class is too important to pass without a word. I consider my career as beginning with the Reform act of 1832, which for England meant improvement and extension, and for Scotland political birth. Three score years later they offer me a place in the history of the country. Less than that, and I feel that the history of the country would be incomplete without the history of the emancipation, political, social, moral and intellectual. Almost numberless have been the causes which have been brought to issue in that period and in every instance I rejoice to think that Scotland has done battle for the right.

Another period opens a period with possibly yet greater moral dangers, and certainly a great ordeal for those classes which are now becoming largely conscious of their power, but have never hitherto been subjected to its deteriorating influences. These influences have been confined to the classes above them, because they were the sole possessors of power. Now is the time when the masses that they owe their present political elevation to no principles less broad and noble than these: Love of liberty for all, without distinction of class, creed or country, and resolute preference for the interests of the whole people to any interest of narrower scope.

I am sanguine in the hope that Scotland will in the future cherish a sense of duty no less lofty and enlightened than in the past, and I do not doubt the sufficiency of her influence and power to obtain without serious difficulty everything needful to satisfy her special wants.

For myself, I need say little more than that I carry with me out of office the political opinions I professed in it. It is indeed a source of satisfaction to me that after twenty years of a highly contentious life, I can be honorably relieved of some of that active participation in political conflict of which I have had so full a share.

But I recognize the great and growing demands of these countries for satisfying their legislative wants. I lament that the discrepancy of conditions between the two countries has been revived to such an extent as to raise a question between the chamber responsible and the chamber totally irresponsible to the nation, and raise it in such a form as will demand at no distant day a conclusive judgment from the constituencies.

I feel deeply convinced that, until the first demands of Ireland are satisfied, as the House of Commons tried to satisfy them, neither the House nor the legislative assembly of any portion of the United Kingdom be adequately met, nor will the Empire attain the maximum of its union and power, nor British honor be effectually cleared of the deepest historic stain ever attached to it. I remain, with warmest regards, W. E. GLADSTONE.

The Political Committee of the National Liberal Club will act as the committee on the memorial to Mr. Gladstone. Leading Liberal organizations throughout the country will co-operate with this committee in collecting money for the memorial.

ADMIRAL DA GAMA'S ESCAPE.

IT MAY CAUSE TROUBLE BETWEEN BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL.

Rio de Janeiro, March 21.—International complications which threaten to arise from the character have arisen from the revolution and the subsequent surrender of the insurgent war vessels and the escape of Da Gama and his officers. The Portuguese warships on which Da Gama and his officers took refuge were permitted to leave the harbor under the express stipulation that they should not be used by the Government. The stipulation was that the vessels were to remain on board those ships until the Governments of Portugal and Brazil had settled the question as to their ultimate destination.

The action of the Portuguese naval officers who protected Da Gama and his officers has raised a strong feeling of indignation in official as well as in popular circles. It is known that President Peixoto is in possession of documents of the utmost importance showing that all was done to facilitate the escape of Da Gama and his officers.

London, March 21.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says: It is reported that Admiral Mello has been transferred by the Argentine Government to the command of the Argentine fleet. The Argentine Government is sending Senor Falco, formerly a close friend of Admiral Mello, to Europe as a diplomatic agent.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT ABBAZIA.

Vienna, March 21.—Emperor William of Germany arrived here last evening and proceeded for Abbazia.

Flume, March 21.—The German Emperor, who is on his way to Abbazia, arrived here this noon. He was met at the station by the German Emperor and Archduke Joseph, as representative of Emperor Francis Joseph. An enormous crowd cheered the Emperor as he passed, and the Emperor returned the salute.

Rome, March 21.—Major von Moltke, the German Emperor's aide-de-camp, was met at the station by the Pope and today by King Humbert. Both monarchs are supposed to be concerned in the Emperor's expected visit to Rome before his return from Abbazia to Berlin.

Abbazia, March 21.—Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria arrived here this afternoon on the steam yacht Christalbe to which they were transferred by the warship Moltke. Just before leaving Flume, the Emperor received the imperial yacht. Upon landing here Emperor William was met by the Pope and today by King Humbert. Both monarchs are supposed to be concerned in the Emperor's expected visit to Rome before his return from Abbazia to Berlin.

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MOURNING FOR KOSSUTH.

HONORS TO BE PAID BY THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE FUNERAL EXPENSES WILL BE DEFRAYED BY THE CITY OF PESTH—THE UNITED STATES TO BE REPRESENTED—HIS BURIAL AT THE END.

Pesth, March 21.—The Hungarian Ministry and the National party in the Diet have reached an understanding in regard to the honors to be paid to the memory of Kossuth. Had this agreement not been reached, the fall of the Ministry would have been inevitable.

The City Council has decided to provide a tomb for Kossuth's body in case it be buried in Hungary. A deputation of Councilmen will go to Turin to attend the funeral services attendant upon the removal of the body.

The independence party will demand in the Chamber that the Government fix a day of national mourning for the dead patriot and take steps to erect a monument to him at the expense of the State. Great preparations for the funeral of Kossuth are being made in the city of Pesth.

It has been decided that the expenses of the burial of Kossuth are to be paid by the city of Pesth.

At the opening of Parliament to-day a large number of wreaths and various emblems of mourning were displayed in the Chamber of Deputies. Hundreds of public and private buildings in the city are draped with black, and many of them black bordered flags have been hoisted. All of the newspapers appeared with black borders this morning and the theatres were all closed to-night.

The independence party have taken advantage of Kossuth's death to issue a new manifesto, extolling the life and services of the patriot and violently assailing the principles he combated during his lifetime.

Mourning for Kossuth is general in this city. Every man has craped on his hat. Women wear only black garments. Black flags hang over the fronts of the houses of Parliament, the banks, the University buildings and the clubs. Many depopulations have been made in mourning as deeply as has this city. A dispatch from Vienna says that the police there have forbidden the Hungarian Club to display the black flag.

Turin, March 21.—The Municipal Council has offered to provide a suitable tomb for the burial of Louis Kossuth in this city, and appropriate honors at the funeral. The family of the patriot patriot refused to accept the offer until they had learned the decision of the Hungarian Parliament as to what honors that body is disposed to pay to Kossuth's memory.

Wayne MacVeagh, American Ambassador to Italy, has intimated to the family of Kossuth that the United States will be officially represented at the funeral.

During the last few days of Kossuth's illness telegrams were constantly arriving from all parts of Europe inquiring as to his condition, and friends, especially from Hungary, came on every train. To-day the number of telegrams arriving was enormous, and the number of newspaper correspondents and others seeking admission to the house of the dead patriot was very large.

The dying man suffered very much in his last hours. Though he was in an almost complete state of unconsciousness, he was still able to breathe with great difficulty. He appeared to retain his mental faculties to the last. About 12 o'clock, when he died, at 10 p. m., his intense suffering was relieved. His breathing became so labored about 4 o'clock that two bags of oxygen were brought into the room. His breathing, however, was not relieved, and he died at 10 p. m.

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CALIFORNIA WHEAT CORNER.

EX-SENATOR FAIR'S MONEY BOLSTERS UP THE DEAL.

SHORTS TRYING TO SAVE THEMSELVES—ORIGIN OF THE LATEST ATTEMPT TO CORNER WHEAT.

San Francisco, March 21 (Special).—It leaked out today who is at the back of the curious wheat deal that has been carried on here, and which has caught a good many "shorts." Partridge, of Chicago, has had no hand in it. The syndicate of manipulators is composed of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., old, conservative wheat brokers and shipping men, and the millionaire James G. Fair. The firm Balfour was led into the deal by Partridge. His firm receives large amounts of money from English banks every year to loan on California wheat. Balfour pays 5 per cent. interest and receives 8 or 9 per cent. from California ranchmen. This year wheat was so low it was not safe to loan money on it. Balfour had a large sum of English money on hand, so he determined to buy wheat and hold it for a rise. He bought May wheat at \$1.25, but after taking in a good amount the price fell off. Then he decided to buy December wheat, but this, in turn, dropped, so he was forced to buy May wheat, which today is quoted here at \$1.15, when the trade price in Chicago is 99 cents. It is almost a repetition of the Flood and Mackay \$100,000,000. This is a much smaller deal, but Mr. Fair is reported to have furnished some cash to bolster it up in order that he might get revenge on certain wheat brokers who are short. Whoever has put up the money will be held strictly to their contracts. The syndicate through a broker, McLaughlin, last week purchased over ninety thousand bushels of wheat at \$1.15 per bushel. The brokers who sold it cannot deliver this wheat, so they have themselves they passed a resolution making the limit \$1.05 for call board transactions in May.

McLaughlin knows the brokers cannot get the wheat they sold, as it must be approved grain in California warehouses, so he is preparing to demand \$1.15 per bushel. The brokers, however, he will seize forfeited deposits which amount to a quarter of a million dollars. The brokers expect to be saved by some action of the Exchange. Should the plan be balked, it stands to lose a half million.

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THE JURY LOCKED UP.

NO VERDICT IN THE CASE AGAINST A. S. JAMIESON.

ADMISSIONS MADE BY THE PRISONER ON HIS TRIAL FOR PERJURY—OTHER DEFENDANTS SURRENDERED BY THEIR BONDSMEN.

The trial of Andrew Scott Jamieson upon the indictment charging him with perjury in the complaint which he signed in the case of Michael E. Moore, who was arrested in Gravesend on Election Day, was ended in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Brooklyn yesterday. The fact that Justice "Dick" Newton appeared as a witness for the prosecution on Tuesday served to give additional interest to the proceedings. Moore was arrested with Colonel A. S. Whiting, William K. Wardner and William A. Whiting when they attempted to serve injunctions upon McKane and his men, and were taken before Justice Newton. Blank commitments were signed by Jamieson and filled out afterward. The prisoners were released on their own recognizances. Jamieson was the chief witness in his own behalf, and served to injure his case more than he helped it. He had to confess that he could not read writing and that even print puzzled him somewhat.

The first witness of the day was E. Stillman Doubleday, who related his experiences as one of Colonel Bacon's party. He denied that the men quarrelled, fought or made a "barrage" noise, as charged in the complaint against Mr. Moore. James Boyle, a Gravesend policeman, identified an affidavit shown to him as one that Jamieson signed on December 3. He was not positive that the prisoner read it. He admitted that Justice Newton sent for him on Tuesday night, but they had no conversation about the affidavit.

The details of the proceedings at Gravesend on the morning of Election Day were related by Louis Stoller, William K. Wardner, Peter Rosenbach and Michael E. Moore. The last-named witnesses testified that the party led by Colonel Bacon behaved quietly and peaceably. He had heard McKane say: "Injunctions don't go." There was no resistance by the members of his party.

A MOTION TO DISMISS THE CASE. After the prosecution rested a motion to dismiss the case was denied by Judge Brown. Charles J. Patterson made the opening address for the defense. Jamieson was the first witness. In his testimony he said he was born and had lived thirty-one years in Gravesend. He had been a constable for seven or eight years. Election Day he had been on duty 125 feet from the polling place. When a carriage approached, he had stepped off. A man in it had thrown a heavy case at him, and another man had stepped out of the carriage and approached him with his hand in a hip pocket. He had grasped his hand and taken away a revolver. The case and the revolver were turned over to Justice Newton. He had signed four blank commitments, but he had not appeared to swear to them.

On the cross-examination, the witness admitted that he had signed an affidavit produced in the proceedings for contempt of court before Judge Barnard, but alleged that he signed it without reading it, and that many statements in it were untrue. He had signed each statement in it to Mr. Roderick, who drew it up, or to any one in his office. When asked why he did not protest against the use of a false affidavit, he said he did not know what he was doing.

Other witnesses for the defense included Peter J. O'Connor, Louis Nelson, John O'Day, Charles Vennerton, W. T. Nelson and Foster L. Backus. The jury retired to consider the case. In summing up for the defendant, Mr. Patterson spoke in the severest terms of Newton's action in turning State's evidence, accusing him of seeking to save himself at the expense of other Gravesend people. He scored his conduct in the entire matter as deserving of contempt and declared that he sought to make a scapegoat of Jamieson.

The case for the people was summed up by Assistant Attorney-General Wernberg, who laid stress upon the willingness of the prisoner to admit perjury, and the fact that he had not read, and of the contents of which he was ignorant. His whole conduct showed that he was guilty of the crime for which he was being tried. The jury retired to consider the case.

Mr. Wernberg denied that Newton would escape trial by appearing as a witness, and intimated that the indictments against him would be tried as soon as those for perjury were out of the way.

Judge Brown charged the jury impartially, and they retired at 5:30 to consider the case. The members of the jury retired at 5:30 to consider the case. The members of the jury retired at 5:30 to consider the case.

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